Other Exercises.

The remainder of the program, which fol-

lows below, was given without a hitch, and

addresses teeming with patriotism, and all

were greeted with the most flattering ap-

Columbia Receiving the Nations, ren-

dered by the District societies under the

dered by the District societies under the direction of Mrs. Edwin H. Fowler: Columbia, Miss Annie R. French; Africa—Swanee River, Thomas E. Wright, Trenton-Princeton; Indian Boy, Wm. Price William sen, Capital Society; Britannia—Rule Britannia, Miss Alice Campbell, George Washington; Scotland—Campbells are Coming, Miss Edith Parkle Control Society; Ireland

sorg, Miss Ladra Brooks, Capital Society; France — Marselles, Miss Pearl Willis, Piram Ripley Society; Switzerland—Swiss song, Miss Ruth Lemman, George Washington; Spain—Spanish Hymn, William Lesife Combs, Capital Society; Italy—Italian Hymn, Miss Martha Claxton, George Washington; Holland—Holland National Hymn, Miss Martha Claxton, George Washington; Holland—Holland National Hymn, Miss Martha Claxton, George Washington; Holland—Holland National Hymn,

Miss Adelaide Quisenberry, Capital Society; Norway and Sweden—Swedish Hymn, Miss

Louise French, Trenton-Princeton; Russia

-Russian Hymn, Chester Morrow Clarke, Red, White and Blue Society; Turkey—Turkish March, Miss Mary Coleman, Trenton-Princeton; China—China air, Miss Ida Laid,

Trenton-Princeton: Japan-selections from

Geisha, Miss Kathryn Wright, Trenton-Princeton; "Hail Columbia," sung by

audience; presentation of medals to mem-

bers who volunteered for the Spanish

American war; welcome to the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, by the founder and first national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop—response by Mrs.

Sternberg: "The Star Spangled Banner," rendered by thirteen members of the Nelly Custis Society, led by the ex-president of the society, Mrs. Eugene MacComas; min-

uet by members of the District societies; presentation of the award from the Bemis

Heights Society to the member contributing the largest amount to the "prison ship martyrs fund," by Mrs. George P. Lawton, president; return of the national emblem

from the Massachusetts societies; presenta-tion of the emblem for 1901 to the Pennsyl-

tion of the emblem for 1901 to the Pennsylvania societies—response by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director; "Our Flag of Liberty" (air, "Old Hundred"), sung by the audience. The music was under the direction of Miss Anna Bodell Yeatman, president of the Capital Society.

The minuet, trained by Mr. J. H. Vermilya, was danced by Misses Carolyn Fessenden, Ethel Ellot, Caro Mayor, Bessie

senden, Ethel Eliot, Caro Maxcy, Bessie Andrews, Miriam Stoddart, Helen Simpson,

Mabel Comegys, Maye Eliot, Messrs. Doug-las Johnston, Horace M. Fulton, Harold B.

Marston, Frank C. Jones, Horace Winter, William Hildebrand, Orville B. Drown and Reid Baker. The majority of these young people are members of the Nellie Custis Society, of which Mrs. Saidee Drown Mac-

Annual Trip to Mt. Vernon.

The National Society of the Children of

the American Revolution will have their

annual excursion tomorrow (Saturday),

February 23," to Mount Vernon, with ap-

propriate exercises around the society tree.

Pennsylvania avenue, by 10 o'clock-a little

NOBLE D. LARNER ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Sons of the Amer-

ican Revolution.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the

American Revolution was held today at

Rauscher's and was largely attended. Much

interest was manifested in the selection of

M. Vincent, who, having served in that

Three candidates were nominated for

president-Mr. Noble D. Larner, Dr. John

M. Bayne and Mr. John Goode. The latter

at once asked that his name be not used,

as it would be impossible for him to attend

to the duties of the position. He was, how-

ever, voted for on all three of the ballots necessary before a choice was made. Mr.

Larner led in all three over Dr. Bayne and was chosen on the third ballot by a vote

When the result was announced Dr.

Bayne, in a graceful speech, moved that Mr. Larner be made the unanimous choice,

Previous to the election a resolution con-

veying the greetings of the society to the congress of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, now in session in this city, was

adopted, with an amendment favoring the

passage of the bill by Congress granting Rawlins Square to the Daughters of the

posed hall of patriotism to be erected by

A recess was taken for luncheon, after

which the business session was resumed. Other officers were elected as follows: First

vice president, Dr. John W. Bayne; second

vice president, John Goode; third vice presi-

dent, John Paul Earnest; recording secretary, Wallace McDonald McLean; corresponding secretary, William H. Pearce; treasurer, H. P. R. Holt; registrar, Sidney

L. Besselievre; assistant registrar, Dr. Albert C. Peale; historian, Prof. John W.

"TOM" KINSLOW DEAD.

Well-Known Washingtonian and

Prominent Base Ball Player.

Thomas F. Kinslow, the well-known pro-

fessional ball player of this city, died this

morning of consumption. "Tom" has been

out of the game for the past two or three

years, and for a year has been a victim

of the dread disease. He is known all over

the country on account of his splendid

record on the diamond. Tom Kinslow be-

gan playing ball with the old "Quicks" of

the first ward of this city and as a young-

About 1885 fie was signed by the Detroits

of the National League, but without a trial

vas resold to the London, Ont., team. Tom

caught every game played by the Ontario

Returned to Her Home.

chaplain, Rev. Thomas

American Revolution as a site for the

f 79. Dr. Bayne receiving 68 votes

and this motion was adopted.

that organization.

Childs, D.D.

ster was a star.

position for two years, was ineligible for

The wreaths to be placed on Washington's

Comas is the president.

earlier if possible.

re-election.

plause and cheers.

proved unusually enjoyable, the songs and

BODY THEN PROCEEDS TO BUSINESS

New York Legislature Indorses the Oleomargarine Bill.

FEATURES OF CONGRESS

Chaplain Milburn made an allusion to Washington in his prayer at the opening of the Senate today, asking that young men of the country might be inspired by

his example. In accordance with an order of the Senate. President Pro Tem. Frye called Senafor Bacon (Ga.) to the president's desk, from which he read Washington's farewell

The custom of reading the farewell address on Washington's birthday was inaugurated about twelve years ago. Senator Hoar then offered a resolution that the historic document be read immediately after the Senate convened on the anniversary of the birth of the nation's first President, and it has been the Massachusetts senator's pleasure and duty to offer such a resolution each succeeding year since that time. The late Senator Ingails of Kansas, at that time president prodem. of the Senate, formally read the address the first time to the Senate.

The reading of the address by Mr. Bacon eccupied fifty minutes. It was accorded lose attention by the senators present. Mr. Bacon's reading was in fine, resonant voice, and at its conclusion he was congratulated by many of his colleagues.
A resolution of the legislature of Kansas in favor of legislation to prevent unjust discrimination in interstate commerce was presented by Mr. Harris (Kans.). It was

read and referred.

Mr. Depew (N. Y.) presented a resolution of the legislature of New York in support of the oleomargarine bill.

A bill authorizing the Attorney General, on request of the Secretary of the Interior, to appear in suits brought by states rela-tive to school lands in Indian reservations was passed.

Fast Mail Service.

Consideration of the post office appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Rawlins to strike out the two paragraphs providing appropriations for fast mail service between New York and New Orleans and between Kansas City and Newton, Kans.
Mr. Vest (Mo.) opposed the amendment
in an eloquent and forceful speech, what he had to saying being dictated, he said, by a sense of public duty. He challenged the statements made yesterday by Mr. Turley and Mr. Bate, democratic senators from Tenessee, that the proposed appropriations were subsidies.

Believed in Mail Facilities.

While, he said, he made no pretense of extraordinary fidelity to the democratic party, to which his life had been devoted, he declared he never had voted for any subsidy or bounty, great or small, and if, in his opinion, these appropriations were subsidies he would not support them. They were not, however, because subsidies were money given out of the treasury for nothing, but in the matter under consideration the appropriations facilitated the transmission of the mails. He said he never had failed to vote for increased mail facilities, because he considered the mails one of the greatest evidences of civilization. repriation was a specific payment for a aluable service rendered by the railroads.

his judgment, it was in no sense a sub-Mr. Thurston Grows Humorous.

Mr. Thurston (Neb.), in support of the appropriation, made a facetious speech, in which he said Kansas was in "an unfortunate position with its irrepressible conflict between the unlawful joint and the illegal natchet." (Laughter.)

"I understand," he continued, "that the train leaves Kansas City at a very early hour in the morning and carries to the suffering people of Kansas the consolation of the metropolitan newspapers and original packages. Nothing can do so much to save cansas as newspapers and original packages." (Laughter.)

Development of the South. Mr. Morgan (Ala.), Mr. Pritchard (N.C.)

and Mr. Elkins (W.Va.) spoke strongly in opposition to the pending amendment. Mr. Elkins said the commercial and industrial interests of the south were developing rapidly and enormously. 'The impetus of prosperity had come to the south and he beleved it had come to stay. This appropriation small in comparison to the millions carried by the bill for the benefit of other sections of the country, would add to the facilities for transacting the increased bus iness of the south, and he urged that it e retained in the bill. Mr. Chilton (Tex.) argued that there was

no reason for singling out particular railroads and particular sections upon which to confer special mail facilities. If such appropriations were to be made they ought to be made, in his opinion, for the benefit of every section of the country.

Animated Discussion.

Mr. Caffery (La.) said the appropriation proposed was a subsidy or gratuity that accomplished no specific good. He said that if the subsidy were withheld he did not doubt that the people of his section would receive just as fast mail service as they are receiving now.

Mr. McEnery (La.) made a vigorous argument in support of the appropriation, maintaining it could be regarded as a subsidy in no sense of the term, as it was expended to obtain specific advantages to the people in the transmission of the mails. Mr. Jones (Ark.) declared that the pro-posed appropriation was as absolutely indefensible an expenditure of public money as ever has come under his experience.

if, said he, "the railroads do not ask as has been stated here, and the Post Office Department doesn't want it, in God's name what is there behind it to induce Congress to make the appropriation?" He urged that if the appropriation was to be made. Congress ought to assume the reconsibility for it and not attempt to shift that responsibility to the shoulders of the

Mr. Clay (Ga.) interrupted to say that ce the special appropriation was made mail facilities from New York to New Orleans via Atlanta had been materially increased; that where one fast mall train was run before the appropriation was made two are run now, both on schedules fixed by the Post Office Department.

THE HOUSE.

Under the agreement made just before adjournment last night, the first hour in the House today was devoted to unanimous consent legislation and the remainder of the day wis given to the consideration of private claims bills, and private pension

Among the bills passed were: To amend the act granting to railroads the right of Naval Academy shall forever be ineligible way through public lands; to authorize the cct.struction of a bridge across the Cumber-land river at Carthage, Tenn.; to authorize the Fourth Pool Connecting Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river, Pennsylvania; authorizing the construction of a bridge across Pearl river at Monticello, Miss.; to incorporate the So-ciety of American Florists and Ornamental orticulturists; to establish Douglas, Ariz., as a subport of entry; to authorize the Citizens' Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlit.gton, Iowa; to authorize the Georgia Pine Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Flint river Georgia; to authorize he President to appeint Nathan S. Jarvis a captain, U. S. A., on the retired list.

Individual Claims Passed. at I o'clock, under the agreement, the House went into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of bills reported from the committee on claims.

is were favorably acted upon to relie

THE DAY OBSERVED

I. J. Dougherty, collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of filinois, whose office was burglarized January 25 last of \$55,000 in stamps, of responsibility for said stamps; to pay the loan certificate held by Eliza Crawford; for the relief of W. T. Fitzpatrick of Bedford City, Va.; for the relief of Mary R. Frost; to reimburse J. A. B. Miles and others for shortage in adhesive stamp account in the office of collector of internal revenue at Brooklyn, N. Y.; for the relief of L. O. Maddux of Cin-

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS.

Correspondence Relating to the Peace Treaty Conference. The correspondence and instructions with reference to the Paris treaty with Spain, which are now printed, confirm what was published with reference to the character of the instructions when first transmitted

to the Senate in 1899. They show that the original instructions contemplated the holding of Luzon alone, but that the President, upon representations of a majority of the committee, gave further instructions contemplating the cession by Spain of the whole archipelago. Mr. Day and Mr. Gray opposed this policy, while it was advised by Messrs. Davis, Frye and Reid, who cabled the President that "information leads to conviction that it would be a naval, political and commer-cial mistake to divide the archipelago. Nearly all the expert testimony taken tends to this effect."

In reply to the commission, Hay cabled, October 26, 1898: The information which has come to the President since your departure convinces him that the acceptance of the cession of Luzon alone * * cannot be justified.

* * The cession must be of the whole

archipelago or none."
"The latter is wholly inadmissible, and the former must, therefore, be required. The President reaches this conclusion after most thorough consideration of the whole subject, and is deeply sensible of the grave responsibility it will impose, believing that that course will entail less trouble than any other and besides will best conserve the interests of the people involved, for whose welfare we cannot escape responsibility.

NO BREAK AT LINCOLN. Deadlock Shows Little Chance

Being Broken Soon. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 22. Aany effect which it was hoped the five days' adjournment of the republican caucus last Wednesday night would have on the senatorial vote on joint ballot, was not apparent this noon, as the deadlock remains as prominent as before. In fact, the situation exhibited a phase which was even more than usually hopeless. Both D. E. Thompson and G. D. Meiklejohn lost practically all of the gains which they had secured the past two days.

This was the thirtieth time the legislators

have balloted for senator, and the outlook is blinder today than it was during the first week of the deadlock. Politicians are losing hope of any settlement being accomplished. Today's vote reads: D. E. Thompson, 35; G. D. Meiklejohn, 28; Edward Rosewater, 14; F. M. Currie, 13; T. H. Hinshaw, 12; Francis Martin, 5. Lorange, Course tin, 5; Lorenzo Crounse, 7.

PRESBYTERIANS GET TOGETHER. Missouri Synods Trying to Bridge Old

Sectional Chasm. CHICAGO, February 22.-Missouri has aken the lead in formulating a plan by which there shall be co-operation between the Presbyterian and the Southern Presbyterian churches in the matter of education. Joint action was taken here by two special committees of the two synods of the state recommending co-operation in the work of education as something not only "desirable," but "imperative." To clinch the compact, the southern committee offered to the causes, and who needed no introduction to other denomination the privilege of having joint control with the southern church of Westminster College, at Fulton. The prespyterian committee in turn, recommending was a specific payment for a propriation was a specific payment for a prespyterian committee in turn, recommending was not only the feature but the essential similar joint control for the Linden-

wood College for young ladies at St. Charles. Each committee then approved the liberality of the other, and agreed to recommend the entire plan to its own synod. Each synod, in appointing its special committee, took pains not only to secure representation of the best educators in the denomination and of the most level-headed pastors, but also to have the committee composed of members from widely sepa-rated parts of the state who should speak the opinion of every location and of both

country and city churches. The action of today, important as it is in its bearing on the two schools concern-ed, is considered of even greater moment as a precedent between co-operation of the north and south and may establish a course that shall end in reuniting the two denomnations.

FOR TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Presbyterian Church Committee Offers Prizes for Essays. P.TTSBURG, Pa., February 22 .- Plans were adopted yesterday by the permanent temperance committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church for a national campaign of education on the temper-

ance question. Cash prizes aggregating \$500 will be offered for literature bearing on the question that will appeal to the voters of the country and to children. Literature for competition for cash awards must be in the shape of essays of not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words in length, and must appeal directly to the voter and to adult

readers. Rev. John F. Hill of Canonsburg and William C. Lilly of Pittsburg were appointed to prepare a leaflet for distribution to all Presbyterians setting forth the details of the competition.

OTIS HAS TWO COMMANDS NOW.

Assumes Temporary Charge of Department of the Dakotas. ST. PAUL, Minn., February 22.-General E. S. Otis has assumed temporary charge of the department of the Dakotas. The general is now commander of two departments, having been since November sta-

tioned at Chicago, in charge of the Department of the Lakes. General Wade left lastnight for Chicago. He will go to San Francisco by way of Omaha, and will sail for the Philippines March 12. General Otis will remain in St. Paul until the end of the week. He will find it necessary to come to St. Paul occasionally. spector General C. H. Murray is with General Otis as aid-de-camp.

Rules and Proposed Law Similar. A statement has been prepared at the Navy Department, comparing the amendment to suppress hazing at Annapolis, proposed by Representative Sherman, with the existing law on the subject, showing that, with a single exception, they are materially alike. Mr. Sherman's amendment provides that a cadet found guilty of hazing "shall be summarily expelled from the academy,

army or navy." The existing law, act of June 23, 1874, provides: "And any naval cadet found guilty of such an offense (hazing) by said court shall, upon recommendation of said court, be dismissed; and such finding, when approved by said superintendent, shall be final; and the cadet so dismissed from the for reappointment to said Naval Acade

and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for ap-

pointment as a commissioned officer of the

Odell Signs the Police Bill. ALBANY, N. Y., February 22.-Governor Odell today signed the bill providing for a single-headed police commission in New York city.

Beath of Roland C. Briggs. General Wood has informed the War Department that Roland C. Briggs, civilian employe of the quartermaster's depart-ment, died at Havana on the 20th instant from the rupture of a blood vessel.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Topeka has left Barbadoes for this city to take part in the inaugural cere-monies. The Frolic and Piscataqua of the mosquito fleet are reported to have arrived at Malta. The Puritan was put in commison on the 18th instant. The Buffalo sail-from Singapore today for Manila.

TRIBUTE PATRIOTS'

Local Societies Revere the Memory of Washington.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Address by Rev. D. J. Stafford Before Sons of Revolution.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES

C. Giles of Brooklyff and Orville B. Drown of this city. The former told what his society had done for the soldiers during the Spanish war, and his remarks were loudly applauded. Mr. Drown confined himself to a few patriotic words appropriate of the day, which were well delivered and enthusiastically received.

Eben C. Hill of Baltimore was down for a responsive address, but serious illness kept him at home. Illness also prevented Charles Porter Glover of this city from taking part in the program, the young man being down for a vocal solo.

To the accompaniment of patriotic melodies, and with the aid of accomplished orators, the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington was appropriately celebrated today by the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. The exercises were held in the New National Theater, and began at 10:15 o'clock. An audience that was large in numbers, close in attention, enthusiastic in appreciation, and which included many prominent officials and citizens gathered in response to the invitation ex-

tended by the organization. Colonel Archibald Hopkins, president of the Sons of the Revolution, officiated as presiding officer; Rev. Father D. J. Stafford delivered an address; Mr. Barry Bulkley resorg. Miss Ladra Brooks, Capital Society; Ireland —St. Patrick's Day, Miss Elsie Collier, George Washington; Germany — German delivered an address; Mr. Barry Bulkley resorg. Miss Ladra Brooks, Capital Society; Ireland —St. Patrick's Day, Miss Elsie Collier, George Washington; Germany — German delivered an address; Mr. Barry Bulkley resorge. Colonel Archibald Hopkins, president of delivered an address; Mr. Barry Bulkley repeated the oration of General Henry Lee on the death of Washington; Rev. John H. Elliott, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, pronounced both the invocation and the diction, and the band of the United States
Marine Corps, with Director William H.
Santelmann, wielding the baton, supplied
the music, which was in accordance with a specially arranged program. The cele-bration was held by direction of the board of management of the organization, the ar or management of the organization, the arrangements being most creditably looked after by a committee consisting of Charles H. Campbell, chairman; Barry Bulkley, secretary; Mark B. Hatch, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Benjamin Miller, R. W. Bulkley, A. F. Marsh, H. W. Reed and B. B. Wilson. The members of the Marine Band, in their brilliant full dress attire, constituted a fitting background for the speakers and the officials of the day. From overhead were suspended the national colors and the flag of the Sons of the Revolution. Palms and cut flowers were used generously in the decorations.

Those who occupied seats on the stage, in addition to the presiding officer and the speakers, were Surgeon General Wynan, Mr. A. K. Parris, Col. Green Clay Goodloe and Mr. Thomas Blagden.

In the boxes were Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of Commissions. farland, president of the board of Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Macfarland; Mrs. C. H. Campbell and party, Mrs. Goodloe, Mr. R. H. Thayer and party, Messrs. H. W. Childs, S. Huntley and William Bach of Montana; Mrs. Barry Bulkley, and Mrs. Ranlet, Mrs. Churchill and Miss Wheat of Louisville, Ky.

The Opening Proceedings.

As the audience was assembling the band played "The National Capital Centennial March." This was followed by the opening number of the program, Sousa's "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty." After invocation by Rev. Dr. Elliott and the intermezzo, "Salome," by the band, Mr. Barry Bulkley read, with excellent effect, the oration of General Henry Lee on the death of Washington.
The audience arose and remained stand-

ing throughout the rendition by the band of "The Star Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of this selection Col. Hopkins announced that Rev. Father D. J. Stafford, who would next address the gathering, was a man who had attained great prominence in the church, in literature and in all good pact, the southern committee offered to the causes, and who needed no introduction to

personage in connection with the of a nation upon a principle of natural justice and equity. The cause was a great one, a bold achievement, and it startled the world. According to the speaker it not only established a government, but it started a new era; it was not only the beginning of a republic but of a race.

Father Stafford went on to say that we live in an age of irreverent criticism, and that Washington has not escaped the crit-ics. We hear it said that "Washington was not such a great man, after all." But it is a matter of fact, declared the speaker, that Washington, by his military genius, by his unswerving loyalty to the cause, by his love of justice, by his dogged perseverance, carried to successful termination the revolutionary struggle. Without him the revolution would have failed. When he went to assume command of the so-called American army Washington found an aggregation of men undisciplined, with no idea of discipline, unorganized and without

ammunition. His Greatest Victory.

"Washington, by the strength of his personality, by his love of liberty, kept this army in the field," said Father Stafford. "To my mind this was his greatest victory. When the idea of ultimate independence once entered his heart he became the personification of the American cause. I admire George Washington not so much because he achieved independence, but by reason of the fact that notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties that confronted him at the outset he had the courage to undertake the task.'

There has been much criticism of Washington from a military point of view, ex-plained the speaker. He added that if Washington had been less strong, if he had been less of a man, less of a patriot, the cause of the revolution would have been When offered a crown Washington arose superior to the situation. At a time glory-seeker would have sought to get all that was possible out of it, all

Washington asked was that he be permitted to retire to Mount Vernon in quiet. "Washington was the first and greatest of all Americans," contended Father Staf-"He was the first to recognize the necessity of a strong central government. He inaugurated a policy which remains to day the best American policy. There have been many generals, many statesmen, many sages, but there has been only one Wash-Such is the man that the modern critics seek to belittle. Above all our statesmen, presidents, benefactors, I write in letters of gold the name of Washington-the statesman, the warrior, the sage, the husband, the man."

Father Stafford was rewarded with long, continued applause. After the rendition by the band of the "Marseilles" and "The Beautiful Blue Danube," Rev. Dr. Elliot pronounced benediction, and the celebration

PATRIOTIC CHILDREN.

Their Celebration at the Columbia Theater Today.

The sixth annual celebration, in observance of Washington's birthday, by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution at the Columbia Theater this morning was a most patriotic one. The theater was tastefully decorated with bunting and flags, and the children and grown people in attendance were either patriotically attired or displayed conspicuously the national emblem.

It is the main aim of the society to keep alive the patriotism of young America and exercises furnished this morning were along well defined lines and of an impressive character. A well-drilled drum corps was in attendance and kept the restless youngsters in their seats. One of the most enjoya-ble features of the celebration was the sing-ing by the audience of the different national hymns, the conclusion of each generally being followed by cheers and handclapping.

Prompt at Beginning. The exercises were opened promptly at 10 o'clock by the Columbia Theater orchestra, playing a series of patriotic airs which were interspersed with cheers from the au-

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder and first national president of the order, presided and introduced pational chaptain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, who offered a short prayer which was full of the patriotism of the day.

A long line of pretty children tastefully. dressed then marched on the stage to the strains of the "Blue and Gray," and after lining ap many rows deep, a salute to the national emblem followed. William Morris Alexander, a bright little fellow, then redited "Our Fing of Liberty," being assist-

ed by the John B. Henderson drum corps.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop then made a short
address of welcome, which was well de-

CUBA'S CONVENTION livered and enthusiastically received. Mrs. Lothrop in her address paid particular at-tention to the childhood of the illustrious tention to the childhood of the illustrious Washington, telling numerous anecdotes and stories which greatly pleased her young listeners and were unusually interesting to the older folks.

The presiding officer then called for responses from members of the society, and entertaining addresses were made by John C. Giles of Brooklyff and Orville B. Drown of this city. The former told what his so-It Has Now Come to the Recess

CONSTITUTION TO BE SENT HERE

Period.

Feeling in Regard to Relations With United States.

EUROPEAN INTEREST

(Copyrighted, 1901, by C. M. Pepper.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star

HAVANA, February 19, 1901. The constitutional convention is near its recess period. The recess will be for the purpose of seeing what the United States thinks of the constitution it has drafted, and also of the proposed American relations. Furthermore, it will enable the delegates to determine among themselves the provisions of the electoral law which they are to adopt in order that the constitution may be put into effect and a president and congress be elected under it. The language of the constitution is that it shall go into effect ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law.

This gives time to wait on Washington, because this electoral law will be used as a basis for determining the relations between the two countries. If the signs were that no agreement could be reached with the United States regarding relations the radicals would insist on the immediate passage of the electoral law, but the prospect is favorable to an agreement.

The closing period of the convention's de-

liberations has not been marked by exciting episodes, because the sessions have been held in private. In these sessions there have been heated debates, anti-American speeches and wild suggestions, yet thus far speeches and who suggestions, yet the feature conservative counsels have prevailed. The convention has shown timidity in committing itself to a formulated plan with reference to the United States. This timidity has been partly due to the fear that what it did would not be acceptable to the Amer-ican people, and partly due to the desire to find out what the Cuban people demanded.

A Unanimous Agreement.

Yet there has been practically unanimous agreement that the position of Cuba with reference to the United States should be defined, if not irrevocably, at least as a basis for further adjustment and negotiation. This may surprise many persons in the United States who have believed that independent Cuba meant the complete failure to recognize any difference in the relation of Cuba to the United States from that of other countries. A good many letters have been received

by members of the convention urging them to stand out and formulate no opinions. Some of the writers were doubtless sincere and some clearly were moved by partisan feeling and a wish to embarrass the Amer-ican administration. Whatever the motives, the delegates who received these letters have not been inclined to follow the radical advice given them. The problem with which they have been wrestling is how to determine the relation of Cuba to the United States, and not how to ignore it. The convention is a unit in sturdily insisting that the Cuban constitution is one thing and the relation of the island to the United States quite a different matter. The members framed their constitution with that idea, and they will stand by it with more force and nerve than seems to be under-stood in the United States. This statement is made for the benefit of American public men and others who still talk that the flag will never come down from Morro Castle. tomb are from the ramparts of Valley I think the American flag will come down Forge. All members and their friends who intend to go must meet at the Mt. Vernon and Alexandria railroad office, 13½ and ulation of a million and a half, and the constitutional convention has accurately interpreted the sentiments and aspirations, perhaps even the delusions, of a million and a quarter of this population. Four-fifths of the people of Cuba want to see the Cuban flag flying over Morro Castle, the gov ernor general's palace and other public buildings and historic places. To flout them and enter upon a policy which could secure the support of not more than one-fifth is a task from which the keep-up-the-flag states

men would shrink when they were brought face to face with the actual conditions in a successor to the president, Gen. Thomas Ought to Be No Delay. Further it might be said that there is no prospect of satisfying the mass of the population by delay. To put the subject over till the regular session of Congress they know would mean a year's postponement, and then they argue that some pretext might be found for another year's delay. Such a policy will not meet the situation at all. Whoever advocates it, whether an army officer or an American business man, is willfully ignorant and even reckless. A few weeks ago a movement was disclosed in Santiago province to seek to put the constitution into effect as soon as the con-vention adopted it. Now there is another movement in Santa Clara province right in the heart of the island, and in Pinar del Rio at the western end. These are local move-ments and reflect local sentiment, yet they are symptoms of what might become a general movement which would prove irre-

> The most radical delegates to the con vention and the most violent of the agita-tors know that no nation on earth will ecognize the Cuban republic until the United States has set the example. are all politicians and as such it is to their interest to follow a course which will insure recognition by the United States and the good will of the American people in starting off the new commonwealth. But they know also that they would be powerless if the sentiment became widespread among their own people that the Cuban repub-lic would be thwarted unless the constitution was put into effect within the next few months. They keep scrapbooks and have the opinions of some American public men that it would be entirely competent for the Cubans to set up an independent govern-ment without consulting the United States. That all the leaders are against such a course is evidence of their wisdom. They have taken in good faith the assurance from Washington that the Cuban question would not be side-tracked or postponed till have taken in good faith the assuran they will be able to satisfy the mass of the Cuban population while preparing to draft the electoral law and awaiting adjustment with the national administration, and, per haps, with Congress, of the American rela-tions. They could have had the constitu-tion in Washington by the middle of February, but when the assurances were re ceived that they would be given considera-

ber, they took more time, and it has no been wasted, because it has helped to make basis for determining the relations with the United States.

tion without having to wait until Decem-

Suggestions Accepted.

lub that season and in such fine style That in the opinion of a large majority that he was immediately gobbled up by one of the major league teams. He probof the delegates it is desirable to formulate one of the major league teams. He probably did his best work with the Brooklyns under Johnny Ward, in the Brotherhood such relations is manifest from what has taken place and from the acceptance of under Johnny ward, in the Brotherhood year, his batting being well over the cov-eted 300 mark, while his fielding was sen-sational. Of a genial, sunny disposition, Kinslow made friends by the score, all of some of the suggestions which came from Washington. Before the subject was taken up various manifestos were issued by delegates for the purpose of giving their views and at the same time feeling public opinion. whom will lament his untimely taking off. Only one of these manifestos favored passing a simple resolution of thanks to the United States, and this came from a dele-gate who believes that within ten years Laura Horner, a neatly but not stylishly dressed young woman, who says she lives with her motion, Mrs. Clara Lickton, at No. Cuba will be annexed. Though he did not state in so many words, he wanted the is-land to remain absolutely independent of 205 Federal street, Philadelphia, was given the United States at present, because he believed that would be the shortest way to transportation to the home today by Sanitary Officer Frank. The young woman was annexation. No one knowing him questioned the sincerity of this view, but it did not find favor with his fellow-delegates. picked up on the street last night by the picked up on the street last night by the sixth precinct police. It was believed she had been drinking, and the police sent her to the house of ditention until this morning. Her story was that she had been drinking in Philadelphia and was brought here by a woman who tried to induce her to enter a disreputable house. She refused, and, baing without means, she walked about the streets until the police took charge of her. A series of propositions which did find favor was put forth by Gen. Aleman, one of the ultra-radical delegates. He formulated the view that very close relations should exist between the two countries in order to encourage the development of Cuba, and that its government should satisfy the United States of its ability to maintain peace and comply with all its obligations, as well as to regulate its interna-Daniel Wallace, colored, forty years old, tional relations so as not to be a menace to the prosperity and security of the United States, recognizing the general American was taken ill at Pannsylvania avenue and 12th street northwest, and he died just after doctrine that its territory or any part of it should not be ceded to any nation nor permitted to be occupied for purposes hostile to the United States. This was one way of phrasing the Monroe doctrine.

merce, in which American products should have in Cuba the privileges of the favored nation, and that further commercial concessions should be made through recicessions should be made through reci-procity. He also agreed that the Cuban government should give preference to the United States without prejudice to its own people in the contraction of loans, and that these should never be a mortgage upon the national territory. I cite these suggestions merely as an indication of the tendency of the convention to seconds the preservoir

the convention to recognize the paramount influence of the United States in Cuba, and

influence of the United States in Cuba, and furtherfore a willingness to receive suggestions from the United States.

"Let us know officially," Gen. Aleman said, "what our neighbors wish, in order that we may harmonize it with what wo can give." Neither he nor any of his colleagues took the grounds that the United States should hold aloof. They were, in fact, very glad to receive the suggestions conveyed in Secretary Root's letter to Gen. Wood. Though they declared vehemently that formelly and specifically to recognize conveyed in Secretary Root's letter to Gen. Wood. Though they declared vehemently that formally and specifically to recognize the right of the United States to intervene would be a reflection on the capacity of the Cuban people to form a government, and, though they objected strenuously to conceding naval stations to the United States, or at least to ceding Cuban territory for that purpose, their objections, as the dis-cussion has shown, are not insuperable. Some of them, while protesting that it never would be possible to cede an inch of Cuban territory for naval stations, think that territory for naval stations, think that territory might be leased for that purpose, provided the Cuban flag flies alongside the naval flag. I do not know that it is customary in foreign countries where the is customary in foreign countries where the United States has coaling stations or naval stations for another flag to fly besides its own, but this suggestion with reference to Cuba is given as an illustration of the overpowering popular sentiment for the Cuben flag.

Other delegates who objected to naval stations at Havana or elsewhere on the mainland thought they saw a way out by having the naval station placed on the Isle of Pines. When the suggestion was put forth from Washington months ago that under the treaty of Paris the Isle of Pines was American territory, Cuban sentiment surged with indignation. The constitutional convention met that issue bravely and squarely by including the isle in the Cuban constitution by description, though not by name. Having done this, it is ready to make the concession which is ready to make the concession which would in reality render the isle American territory.

The Real Problem. At this writing it is not possible to say

just what form the opinion of the convention regarding the relations with the United States will take. It may prove more radical and less satisfactory than the present signs indicate. Whether this is true or not there will be a recognition of a certain de-pendence on the United States, and the real problem is simply to work out recog-nition satisfactorily. This is the problem with which the American administration and Congress may have to grapple. tience will be required, but it is not beyond olution.

Those who think that an easier way out would be found by an indefinite delay or by seeking to override the work of the convention, may well take a look ahead before they commit themselves to such a policy. If it be adopted they may prepare to ac-cept the responsibility for increasing the number of troops in Cuba and for entering ipon a system of military administration pure and simple for a long time to come. The real question is not so complicated that it requires this solution. The point is to reconcile in practice the overwhelming desire of a vast majority of the Cuban people for an independent government and a Cuban flag, with their own recognition of the fact that this independence must be enjoyed under a certain degree of guardian-ship and of protection by the United States, which is necessary for the good of both countries. It is very largely a question of oolicy, even of expediency, rather than of principle.

Interest of European Countries. Perhaps a word should be said about the

great interest which the European countries represented by consuls in Cuba are taking in this formulating of the Cuban relations with the United States. Apparently most of the European governments have a much better conception of it than do American public men, and the American public itself. In the constitution they have watched closely the debt provisions and the clauses concern the rights of foreigners. All of them expect that at some future

period a demand will be made on Cuba for the payment of the Cuban-Spanish war amounting to \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,-000, but that is not their immediate concern. What they are now watching is the disposition of the convention to commit itself to special trade relations United States and also the attitude with regard to naval stations. It might not be just to call this a chapter of foreign inbecause what has been done has been done very adroitly, and the consular representatives of European nations are here to look out for the interests of their United States.

countries and not the interests of the John Bull, in spite of his brotherly sentiments of affection, etc., has been quite active and persistent in this direction. Trade is trade and sentiment is sentiment in Cuba as elsewhere, and Great Britain's trade with the island is large enough to be worth making a fight to retain. Hence some of the subtle suggestions which the delegates have received through the big commercial and financial houses and other agencies that they should not commit their country to special commercial agreements with the United States, because, after all, Europe can do a great deal for Cuba in the way of

The delegates themselves have been ing more attention to this matter of comce. When the convention opened nearly all of them were insisting that their great ork was to realize the Cuban ideal of in dependence, and that sugar and tobacco and such things were not part of that ideal But now they are becoming more practical They are not only thinking of sugar and tobacco, but of onions and potatoes and other articles of commerce. They are almost of one mind in their belief that they leave the door open for reciprocity with the United States. Concerning the naval stations, there are fewer evidences of work by the foreign governments, yet such as there are seem inmistakable. I do not believe that any oreign consular representative in Cuba doubts that ultimately the paramount influ-ence of the United States, both in the commerce of Cuba and in commanding the ocean highways of the Isthmian canal, will e established, but they are anxious to reap the temporary benefits which may come from postponing the actual recognition of

establishing its relations with Cuba, CHARLES M. PEPPER. LOCAL GEORGE WASHINGTONS.

this condition. In other words, they are a

trifle more than willing that the United

States shall be embarrassed and fretted in

Nearly Fifty Men of the Name Residents of the District. February 22 is of more than ordinary importance probably to nearly half a hundred itizens of Washington who rejoice in posessing the same patronymic as the father of his country. There are no less than hirty-eight residents here who bear the name of George Washington, and nine others who have an initial between their given and their surnames. Two of the Georges, whose occupations are not anounced in the city directory, live in alleys, and a number of the others have their abodes in similar places. Twenty George Washingtons are laborers, five are waiters, four are drivers, two are janitors, one is a butler, one an engineer, one a clerk, one an expressman, one a carriage painter, one a dyer and one a bicycle dealer.

Probably each was asked fifty times, tolay: "George, how is your birthday coming

Memorial Services. Services in memory of the late Paul T.

Bowen were held last evening by District Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor. Thomas P. O'Dea presided and made some re marks. Others who spoke were Messrs. T. V. Powderly, Ralph Beaumont, L. P. Wild, P. L. O'Brien, A. M. Lawson, E. J. Dakin, H. J. Schultheis and H. B. Martin.

Not Due to Inhalation of Gas. A man, apparently about forty years old, who registered as Richard Siye of Mary land, was taken to the Emergency Hospital from the American House this morning. He was in an apparently unconscious condition, and it was believed he had inhaled gas. Upon his arrival at the hospital the doctors found that the patient had been drinking. Siye soon regained consciousness and this afternoon the physicians said he

Their Annual Observance of Washington's Birthday.

MEETING IN HALL OF ANCIENTS

Interesting Address by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The 22d of February is one of the days of national recognition observed by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District by a special meeting, and today the organization assembled at the Halls of the Ancients, where its members were pleasantly enterined by Mr. Franklin W. Smith, in charge of that institution, by a description of the building and its purposes. A business meeting of the association followed, at which Dr. J. T. Howard read an interesting paper by Mr. W. W. Birth, giving his recollections of the city. Mr. Birth is ninety-three years of age, the oldest member of the organization, and has resided here all the organization, and has resided here all his life. The paper was placed in the archives of the association. A public meeting followed, during which Mr. J. Madison Cutts read Washington's farewell address and Mr. Frank W. Hackett, assistant secretary of the navy, delivered an address appropriate to the day.

In the absence of the president of the association, Mr. John Marbury, jr., Mr. A. H. Ragan, one of it svice presidents, called the meeting to order. The first business transacted was the reading and approval of the

acted was the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, after which Mr. Birth's paper was read by Dr. Howard. Mr. J. Madison Cutts extended an invitation to the members to join the Columbia Historical Association. Mr. Wm. Beron submitted in rhyme sentiments appropriate to the occasion, and a copy them was placed in the archives of the as-sociation. Mr. Charles W. Brown and Mr. Chas. Kattelmann were elected members the organization.

Mr. Hackett's Oration. At the close of the business meeting, the invited guests of the association, including many ladies, having meantime arrived, Mr. Cutts read, in an impressive manner, Washington's Farewell Address, and then Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank W. Hackett was introduced. He referred to the fact that his native town was the eastern-most point of Washington's journey in New England, and spoke of the traditions exist-

ing there today that grew out of the visit of the first President. Mr. Hackett alluded to the sorrow felt in England upon the death of Washington, and to the sorrow felt in this country upon the death of Queen That such good relations should exist be tween these great English-speaking na-tions, said Mr. Hackett, is most gratifying. and he expressed the hope that they may never be broken. Yet, the respect paid to Washington by England, though he rebelled against her, and the regard felt here for England's queen were due to the character of each. Speaking of the story as connected with the nan.

Hackett said that it is unfortunate that the earlier histories of Washington not only did not depict him as he was, but in many instances made him out one for whose character one could have little respect or regard. Later histories, however, said Mr. Hackett, have given us the real character of Washington, and therefore the more we know of him the greater admiration for him in every phase of his Mr. Hackett briefly sketched the life of Washington, remarking that to his judg-ment, wise and sagacious, impartial and

unselfish, are due in no small degree the growth and the position of this country today. Party rance, said Mr. Hackett, personal abuse and all that was as prevalent in the days of Washington as it is claimed to be today, and yet out of all of It George Washington came forth unsullied. A Great All-Around Man. Washington may not have been, added Mr. Hackett, a great military genius or a

great statesman, but he was more than

either, a great all-around man, one who was equal to every occasion and to every demand made upon him. It is well that the American people honor the man, said Mr. Hackett, for no American is more worthy of it, none whose mem-ory is dearer, none whose life is purer. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association, he said, years ago set the example of honoring the birthday of such a man, and that custom, he is glad to know, is becoming more general every year, and today from one end of the country to the other the anniversary of the birth of the first President is ob served. Happy the country and people, said Mr. Hackett, that, looking into the

Mr. Hackett's address was most enthusiastically received, and upon its close he was made, upon the motion of Mr. B. W. Reese, an honorary member of the as tion, and he was tendered a vote of thanks

upon such a star as the immortal Washing

firmament of the past, can fix their

for his address. Upon the motion of Mr. Cutts, the thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Franklin Webster Smith, president of the National Galleries Company, for his gener ous hospitality in tendering it the use of the Halls of the Ancients during its commemoration of the birthday of Washington.

Among the members of the association Among the members of the association present were: A. H. Ragan, Dr. J. T. Howard, Smith Thompson, Dr. J. D. Clarke, J. A. Wineberger, J. Madison Cutts, W. W. Birth, Wm. Beron, Max Lansburgh, James Croggon, Robt. V. Laskey, Jos. T. Prather, B. F. Reese, Thos. Brown, Rudolph Elchhorn, Jacob Viehmeyer, T. H. Langley, S. J. Fague, Jas. T. Boiseau, C. F. Eckloff, Daniel Geneau, W. A. Clarke, Thomas Brown, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Brown, Thomas Oliver, W. D. Crampsey, W. B. Britain, Anson S. Taylor, John Johnson, Benjamin T. Larcombe A. H. Stockton, R. M. A. Fenwick, S. D. Houck, Daniel Hannan, Dr. John R. Major, W. C. Johnson, Charles Behrens, Frederick Stutz, Louis Mundheim, Peter Kornig, R. F. King, C. C. Purcell, J. Rich-ard Riggles, H. M. Dellinger and Anthony

Gaigler. Deaths in Hyattsville.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HYATTSVILLE, Md., February 21, 1901. Mrs. Cornelia Harris Rogers, widow of Dr. J. W. Rogers of this place, died this afternoon after a short illness of acute pneumonia, in her seventy-fourth year. The deceased was formerly Miss Cornella Harris of Tennessee. She is survived by five children-Miss A. Mae Rogers, Mrs. Phil Clarke of Washington and Messrs. J. Harris, James C. and William S. Rogers. The four latter were at her bedside when she expired.

Miss Mae Rogers is lying in an adjoining

room critically ill with the same malady. It is supposed that she contracted the pneumonia while serving as nurse to her mother, of whose death she has not been made aware. Mrs. Rogers was held in the highest esteem by a number of sympathis-ing friends. She was a devoted mother and a loyal friend to all who knew her. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mr. Walter C. Morrison, son of W. H. Morrison, who resides near this village, died this afternoon, after a lingering illness of consumption. The deceased was in his thirty-eighth year, three children, all boys, the eldest fourteen and the youngest five years, survive him. His wife died several years ago. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity of Washington. The lodge of which he was a member will assist in the funeral ceremonies, which will take place at Oak Will cematery Saturday afternoon. a loyal friend to all who knew her. Funeral Hill cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Autopsy to Be Held.

An autopsy will be held tomorrow morning on the body of Lester Tracy Beach twenty months old, a child that died at the home of the parents, No. 404 1st street northeast. Dr. Sorch was summoned to the house when the little one became ill, but death had occurred before he reached the

house.
It was supposed the death resulted from strangulation, but the child's father, who is a dentist, expressed the opinion that the little one had probably been in the laboratory and taken poison. Coroner Nevitt is inclined to believe that the child's death was due to poison. The sutency will definitely determine the cause.